14:International Bank S-5 (1954) 1955 MD1 Syria MD1



206 operation of the remote offices and certain other economies this surplus of revenue over expense might be increased by as much as £S 3 million.

Statistically the growth and extent of the system may be seen from Table 9. Direct international telephone connections are now available to Rome, Ankara, Amman, Lebanon and Iraq, while telegraph circuits communicate directly with these as well as New York, London, Egypt, Arabia and Yemen. Radiotelephone is used to a large extent on exterior routes, while most of the internal messages are carried on pole-and-wire land circuits.

TABLE 9 Development of Syrian Telecommunications

| | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Telephone offices | 100 | 110 | 116 | 123 | 132 |
| Telephone subscribers | 9,000 | 14,000 | 15,410 | 20,568 | 21,218 |
| Telegraph offices | 62 | 61 | 62 | 64 | 65 |
| Kilometers of poles | 9,500 | 12,100 | 13,200 | 14,900 | 15,200 |
| Kilometers of wire circuits | 11,650 | 13,200 | 15,706 | 36,200 | 39,620 |
| No. of circuits | 161 | 173 | 227 | 337 | 379 |

207 Until recently the system also assumed responsibility for radio broadcasting. This has now become a separate service. With payment of £S 6 million the single transmitter was transferred to the new operating authority, but it is still made available for the use of the telecommunications system during six hours per day.